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Johnson Treaty Amendment Is Seemingly Lost

Beaten 52 to 44 Under Pres-
ent Alignment in Senate
and Lodge Forces Refuse
to Call It Up for a Test

Edge Offers Substitute

Ratification of Pact With
Reservations, but Without
Amendments, Is Likely

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Johnson amendment giving the United States an equal vote with the British Empire in the league of nations' assembly—to-night seems dead. Some form of reservation, it is thought, may be substituted for it, despite the often repeated opinions of Senators Lodge, Borah and others, that no reservation on this point would be adequate. But the votes are not available, and do not seem to be within possible reach, to adopt the amendment itself.

As the Johnson amendment still is conceded to be the strongest of the textual amendments, it was the general opinion to-night that the treaty would be ratified with reservations, but without amendments.

After an all day conference with the Republican leaders—Lodge, Brandegee, Knox, Watson and others—in which he urged the advantage of taking up the amendment at once, Senator Johnson could say to-night that he would have a vote some time in the amendment, "even if I am the only man to desire it," but he could not say when his amendment would be brought up, nor when it would be voted on.

Fight Against Amendment

As a result of the chaotic condition to-day Senator Johnson did not know just when he would start out again on his stumping tour against the league, though he was most anxious to get out to California as soon as possible.

It developed to-day that eight Republican Senators would vote against the Johnson amendment. Senator Edge, of New Jersey, whose position has been wavering the friends of the amendment, to-day proposed a draft of a reservation on this question of the British Empire having a single vote to one for the United States. If this reservation were defeated, he said, he would vote for the Johnson amendment, though he preferred the reservation.

Senator Hale is another Republican Senator not hitherto classed with the mild reservationists who will not vote, it was said, for the amendment.

Of the Democratic Senators who have been rather counted on to vote for the amendment, it was learned to-day that Senators Hoke Smith and Ashurst will vote against it, while Senator Tamm will vote for it.

Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, while his colleague, Senator Edge, was drafting a reservation to substitute for the Johnson amendment, made a speech, taking the position that he would vote against the whole treaty if Article X remained as written and if the transfer of Shantung to Japan survived.

No Compromise, He Says
"There can be no compromise on Article X," he declared. "Should it remain as written and should the transfer of Shantung to Japan survive, I shall vote against the entire treaty. Article X of the league is so radical a departure from our traditions and the Shantung agreement is so shocking to our standards of morality that I am sure they do not meet the approval of the people."

Senator Frelinghuysen's speech was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the conclusion Vice-President Marshall directed the doorkeepers to eject from the galleries any one seen applauding.

Some of the Republicans are hoping that in the time which is now certain to intervene before any votes on amendments or reservations are taken enough of the eight Republicans now objecting to the Johnson amendment may be won around to support it to make possible its passage. This optimistic attitude does not inspire most of the observers, and certainly, from his appearance, did not inspire Senator Johnson to-night. He and the Republican leaders with whom he argued for that matter seemed amazed at the sudden turn against the amendment to-day.

Incidentally, there is much curiosity as to the text of the President's telegram replying to Senator Ashurst's warning that he and other Democratic Senators could not vote against the Johnson amendment.

The Edge Reservation
In his reservation on equality of voting, as a substitute for the Johnson amendment, Senator Edge incorporated the President's own language in a recent speech. Following is the text of the proposed reservation:

"In ratifying this treaty and covenant, the United States consents only on the specific and positive provision that in the assignment of six votes to self-governing portions of the British Em-

pire in every matter except admission of new members of the league, no action shall be taken without the concurrence of a unanimous vote of the representatives of the states which are members of the council, and that in all matters of action the affirmative vote of the United States shall be necessary and equivalent to the united vote of the representatives of the several parts of the British Empire, and that the united votes of the several parts of the British Empire shall not offset or overcome the vote of the United States."

**Bennett Gets Recount
At His Own Expense**

Court Orders Defeated Candidate to Deposit \$2,000 as Security for Cost

Supreme Court Justice Erlanger yesterday signed an order allowing former Senator William M. Bennett to recount the ballots cast in the recent primary contest between him and Representative Fiorello H. La Guardia for the Republican nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen. La Guardia was declared winner by 1,000 votes.

On motion of Assistant Corporation Counsel Tarbox, who represented the Board of Elections, the court ordered that Bennett be required to pay for the expense involved in recounting the ballots and to deposit \$2,000 with the board before the ballot boxes may be opened.

Tarbox also opposed the granting of the order, saying that the application had not been made by Bennett within the time required by law and that a recount at this time would materially hamper the board in preparing for the registration of voters, which begins on October 6.

Leonard Obermeier, counsel for La Guardia, said that his client had no objection to the ballot boxes being opened.

Representative La Guardia issued a statement attacking Robert L. Moran, President of the Board of Aldermen and candidate to succeed himself, for his stand on the question of increased pay for the city employees.

"Gratuitous plays, campaign twaddle and camouflaged devotion will not help city employees to pay their grocers' bills or to buy clothes and coal for the coming winter," La Guardia said.

"The time to make investigation was in 1917 and 1918. This anti-election activity is not sincere."

**House Favors Board
Fixing Rail Rates**

Votes to Have Interstate Commerce Commission Regulate Despite U. S. Control

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Without a record vote the House passed and sent to conference a bill granting authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate rates with the same power it exercised prior to government control.

In urging the House to concur in the Senate bill Chairman Esch of the Interstate Commerce Committee declared an increase in rates was inevitable because of deficits in operating revenues and a reduction of freight traffic as a result of the steel strike.

"The wise adjustment of rate levels would result if the Interstate Commerce Commission had the power to suspend higher rates until the justness of the increase was determined," Esch said. "Only one month of Federal operation has shown a surplus, and that was July of this year. With the steel strike and employers' demands for higher wages, we cannot hope the surplus will continue."

Urging Standardization

The railroadmen's unions have been pressing for standardization, but it

Britain Seeks Rail Parley to Avert Strike

Agrees to Further Negotiations After Union's Ultimatum for Wage Raise or Walk-Out Friday Noon

Cabinet Hears Demand

Sir Eric Geddes to Meet Transportation Workers in a Conference To-day

LONDON, Sept. 24.—After the executive body of the National Union of Railwaymen had unanimously voted to declare a strike at noon on Friday unless a settlement offered of higher wages from the government was received in the meantime, the government sent a communication to the officers of the union late to-day declaring there had been a misunderstanding and agreeing, it is understood, to further negotiations.

This action followed a meeting of the entire Cabinet this afternoon, at which the ultimatum of the railwaymen was considered.

Earlier in the day, after a conference between Sir Eric Geddes, the new Minister of Transportation, and Premier Lloyd George, it was announced that Sir Eric planned to meet the leaders of the railwaymen Thursday morning.

Action Called Unjustifiable
Sir Eric, commenting on the ultimatum, said the action of the men's executive body was unjustifiable, and that in order to meet their demands freight rates must be advanced probably 50 per cent. He demanded that the increased pay demanded would mean an additional permanent expenditure by the railroad companies amounting to \$45,000,000 (\$225,000,000) annually, as compared with the present expenditure.

Other concessions that had been granted, the Minister stated, had brought the increased expenditure of the railroads up to \$65,000,000 (\$325,000,000) annually, whereas the present war pay bill was only about \$47,000,000 (\$235,000,000). This increase, he pointed out, must be borne by the community as a whole and by the country's export trade.

Action Unexpected

The action of the railway executive body came somewhat unexpectedly, despite the gloomy forecast of an approaching crisis given by General Secretary J. H. Thomas in the House of Commons yesterday, as inquiry among leaders of the railroad men's union during the morning revealed a feeling that his opinion did not accord with the general view of the men.

The nature of the dispute which resulted in the sending of the ultimatum may be summarized as follows:
As the result of negotiations between the railroad men and the Board of Trade earlier in the year, it was agreed that the present wages should be established until December 31. Regarding the standardization of wages and the removal of existing anomalies, it was decided that these could be dealt with only by a general revision of the permanent wages.

Urging Standardization

The railroadmen's unions have been pressing for standardization, but it

was generally agreed that this would be of the utmost difficulty under the existing abnormal conditions. However, the locomotive engineers, firemen and cleaners agreed with the government on the standardization of their wages on August 29, averting a threatened strike.

Meanwhile efforts were being made to draft a standardization scheme for the other railroad men, but obstacles were found in the varying living conditions of the men working respectively in the towns and in the country.

Wilson Links Disloyalty to Fight on Pact

(Continued from page 1)

the decision now and once made, there can be no turning back."

Unless the United States went into the league now, he added, and assumed its full responsibility, it would have to come in later with Germany.

U. S. Must Be Definite

Referring to the proposed reservation on Article X, the President said:

"I understand this reservation is now up before the Senate and I wish you would lend a very earnest ear. The United States assumes no obligations under the provisions of Article X to enter into the policies of any other country or controversy between other nations, whether members of the league or not, or to employ members of the forces of the United States for any purpose unless in any particular case."

"In other words, I feel certain we would not leave this to guesswork but should consider ourselves bound to be definite. We should not allow ourselves to be in for a time, or from time to time to wait for something in the council, but we should assume obligations of the league to help the world and humanity along. In other words, this is ridiculous and would change the entire treaty and would exclude the United States."

Says Act Means Rejection

"It means rejection of the treaty; it means that the United States could take away its support. I know there are some men who are in favor of this, men who are learned, but I do not think they realize that the United States would be excluded from the treaty entirely. I would ask you to consider this matter very carefully, and for you to realize what the rejection of the treaty means to the people of Great Britain and to the people of the United States."

"Germany is not anxious for the United States to be among the nations in the league. She is not admitted to membership until she changes her entire government, and at that time she will be admitted with the rest of the representatives of the free peoples of the world. I am not making this statement by conjecture, but am getting it directly from the mouths of persons in Germany who are familiar and know what the rejection of the treaty means."

Separate Peace Necessary

"It means a separate treaty with Germany, and this would be against the United States. It would simply be a government of the United States and in hand with Germany. We have only one way to consider it. There is no other way. America must face it now."

"The men who fought in Chateau Thierry, the men who fought in Belleau Woods and in the Argonne

List of Wilson Gifts Is Demanded in House

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The State Department was asked to furnish a list of all presents tendered President Wilson through that department from kings, princes or foreign states, since December 1, 1918, under a resolution introduced to-day by Representative Ramseyer, Republican, Iowa.

never thought of turning back, they never thought of making reservations on their service. They never thought of saying, 'We are going to do this much of the job and then leave you to do the rest.' And I am here on this journey to do what I can to fulfill and to complete the task which the men who died upon the battlefields of France began, and I am not going to turn back any more than they did. I am going to keep my face just as they kept theirs, forward, toward the enemy."

Following the address President and Mrs. Wilson and members of their party were taken for an automobile ride over the city and through Fort D. A. Russell, three miles out. Upon their return their train left immediately for Denver.

Blame Thieves for Death

Chicago Police Work on New Theory in Purcell Mystery

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—W. H. Purcell, who was found dead in his apartment on the North Side last Monday, died from heart failure while he was being tortured in an effort to make him disclose the hiding place of a fortune in securities and cash, according to the new theory on which the police started work to-day in their effort to clear up the mystery of the death of the wealthy song writer and real estate man.

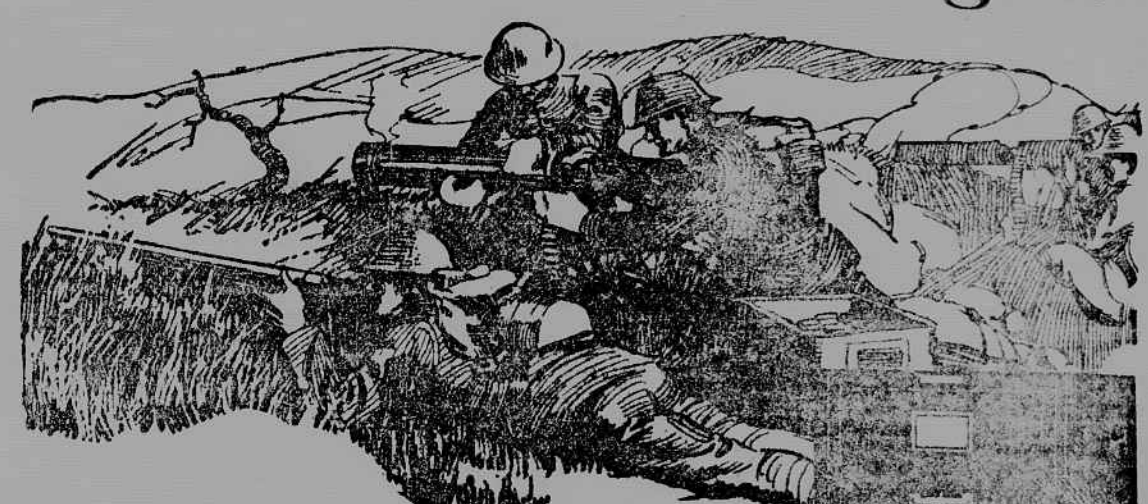
The new and startling explanation of the crime was advanced following the discovery that \$25,000 in Liberty bonds, which Purcell had secreted in his apartment, were missing. The police believe these were the hiding place of the bonds from their victim and were trying to force further information from him when he died of heart failure.

Purcell's body was bound with ropes and there was a gag in his mouth when the police entered the flat.



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It will pay you to ask for our new booklets "Steel Cabinets that Protect" and "Vertical Filing Down-to-Date."

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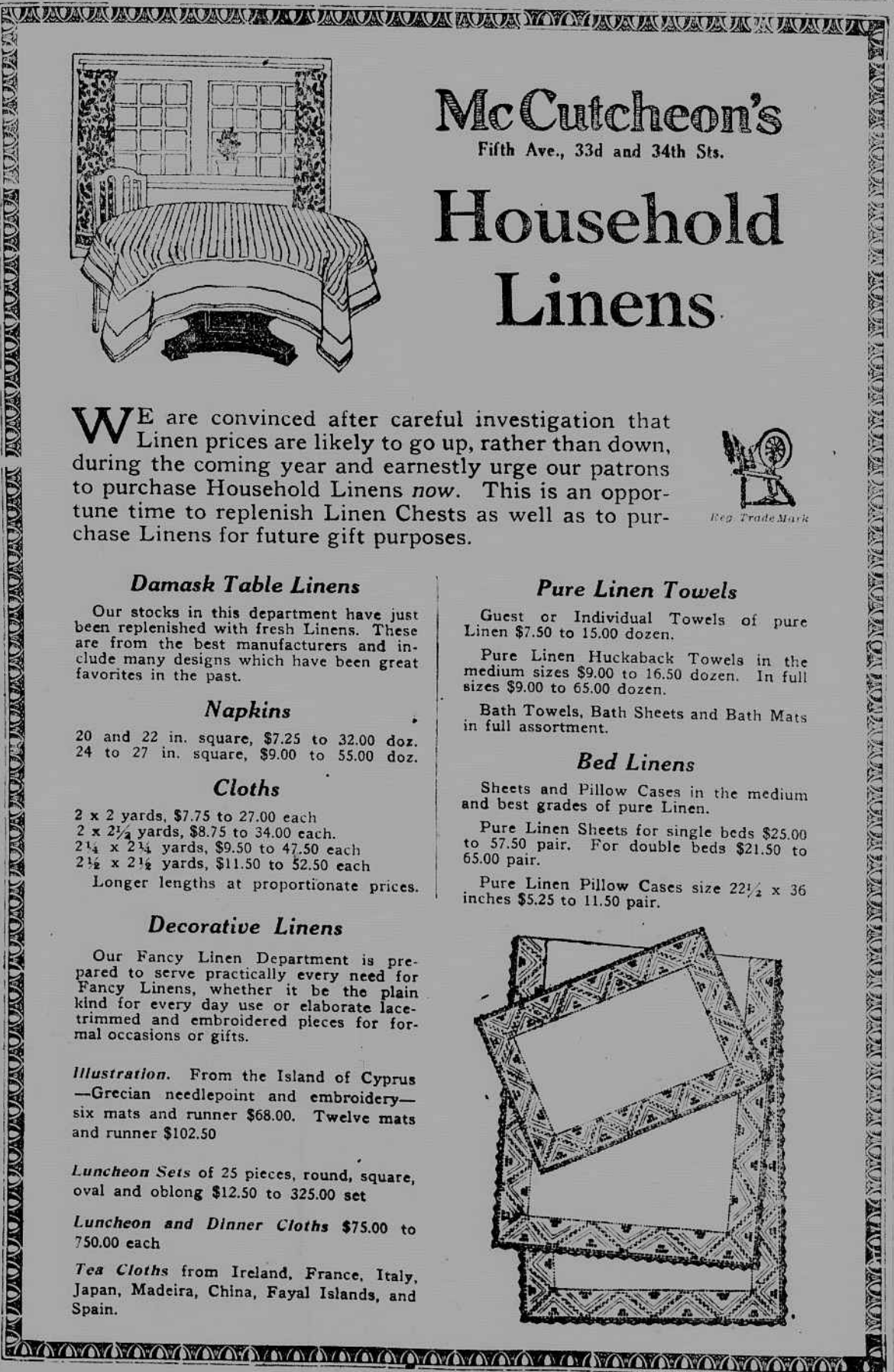
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Ask for Catalogue



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Damask Table Linens
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Napkins
20 and 22 in. square, \$7.25 to 32.00 doz.
24 to 27 in. square, \$9.00 to 55.00 doz.

Cloths
2 x 2 yards, \$7.75 to 27.00 each
2 x 2 1/2 yards, \$8.75 to 34.00 each
2 1/4 x 2 1/4 yards, \$9.50 to 47.50 each
2 1/2 x 2 1/2 yards, \$11.50 to 52.50 each
Longer lengths at proportionate prices.

Decorative Linens
Our Fancy Linen Department is prepared to serve practically every need for Fancy Linens, whether it be the plain kind for every day use or elaborate lace-trimmed and embroidered pieces for formal occasions or gifts.

Illustration. From the Island of Cyprus—Grecian needlepoint and embroidery—six mats and runner \$68.00. Twelve mats and runner \$102.50

Luncheon Sets of 25 pieces, round, square, oval and oblong \$12.50 to 325.00 set

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